ZOOLOGY.—*Further notes on* Sarsiella tricostata.[1]

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Recently the description of the ostracod *Sarsiella tricostata* from San Francisco Bay appeared in this Journal (Jones, 1958). By and large it was presented from the zoological standpoint and was based almost entirely on the soft parts of the animal. Subsequent to the publication of the description, the author has had several contacts with paleontologists who stressed the necessity, from their viewpoint, of a detailed description of ostracod hard parts. The present work then, while it makes no alteration of the preceding description, will deal with the structure of the hard parts and will represent an augmentation of the original description. The observations reported here are based on paratype material collected by the author from Point Richmond, San Francisco Bay, Calif., and are part of the series from which the holotype and allotype were chosen. The discussion which follows is based on shell of females, for several reasons. First, a female was designated as the holotype; second, females are more common than males in the field; and third, there are no sexual differences embodied in the characters to be discussed here. Such morphological differences as do exist between males and females are to be found in the species description (Jones, 1958).

A second item concerning the original description is that *Sarsiella* is best considered to be of the family Sarsiellidae rather than of the Cypridinidae.

SHELL-SURFACE ORNAMENTATION

In the previous work on *Sarsiella tricostata* it was implied that the shell surface was smooth, except for the obvious ridges, and was covered with fine hairs. Further observations have shown that the fine hairs originate from punctations which are visible under reflected light, and which cover the surface of the shell in the areas between the various ridges (Fig. 1). In addition, there are two pits at the posterior end of the ridge separating the dorsal and the postero-ventral fields.

HINGE STRUCTURE

The hinge of *Sarsiella tricostata* is of the "ridge and groove" type (Fig. 3, *a*, *b*) in which the ridge is on the right valve and the groove on the left. A dorsal flange of the left valve overlaps the right valve (Fig. 2). Immediately below this is the groove which receives the ridge of the right valve.

TYPE MATERIAL

In addition to the distribution of types and paratypes listed in the previous paper (U. S. National Museum; Museum of Paleontology, University of California, Acc. No. 1846; and the British Museum, London) paratypes have been deposited with the Henry V. Howe Collection at the School of Geology, Louisiana State University.

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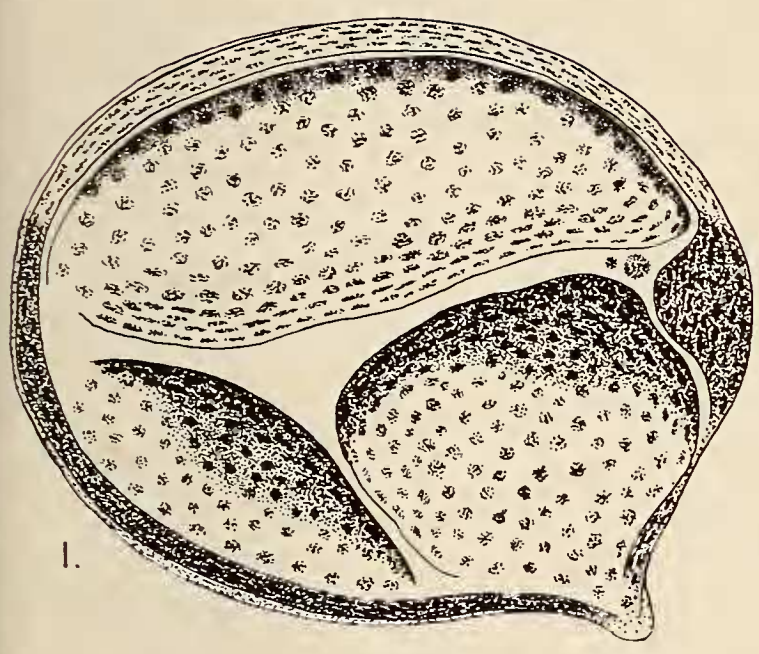
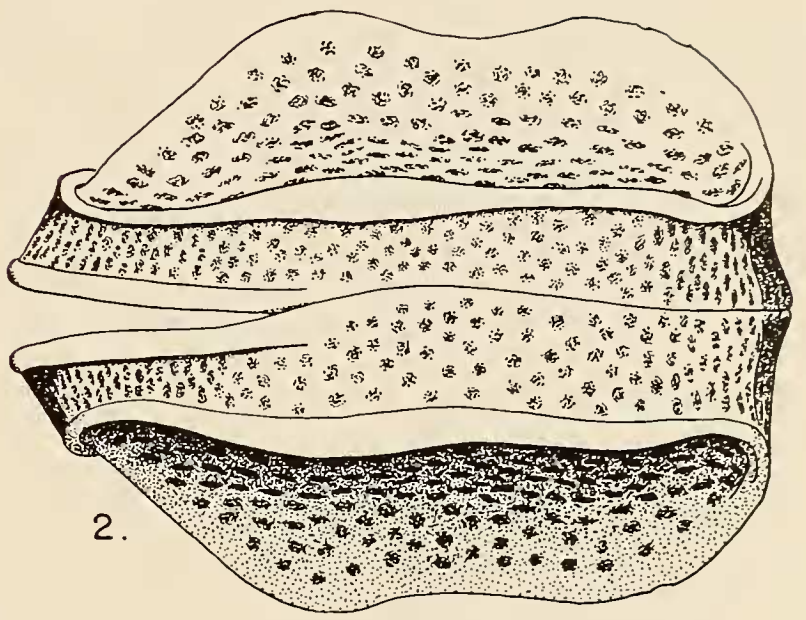
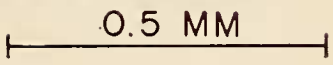
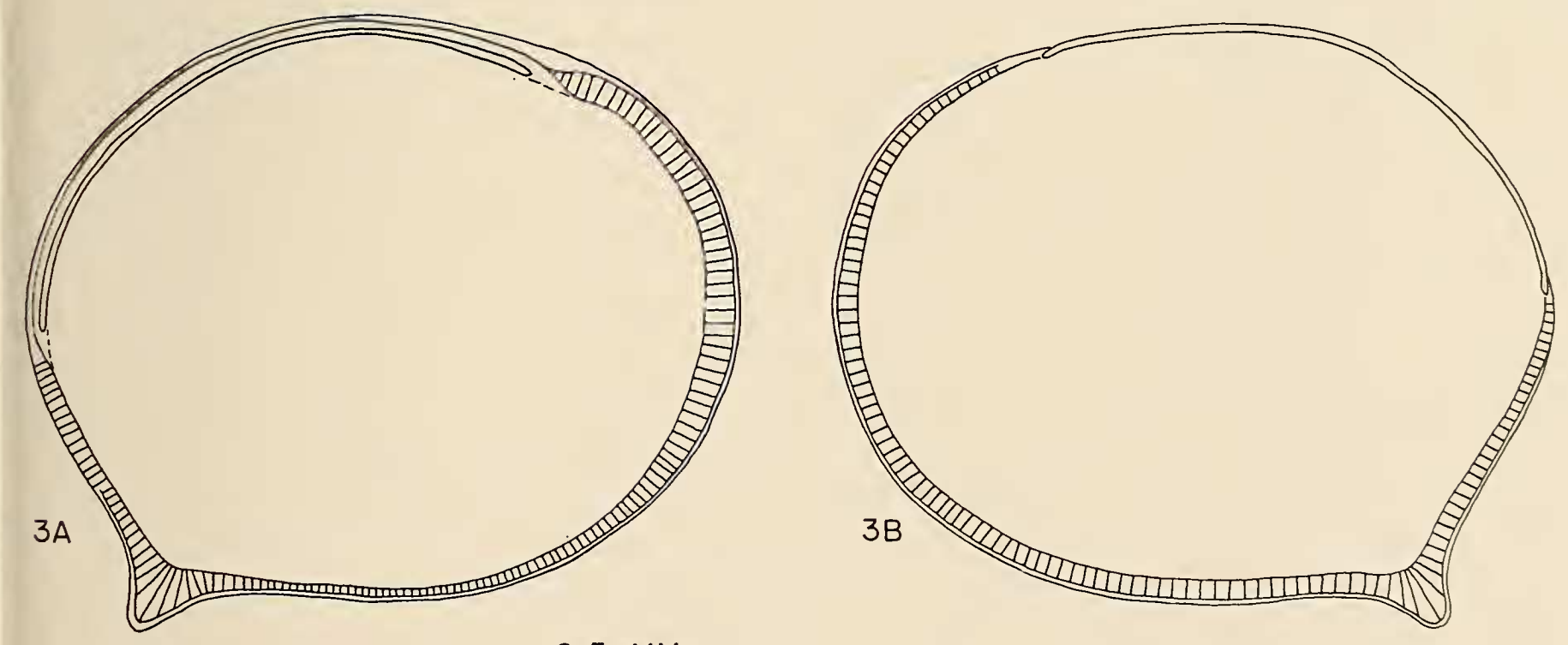
LITERATURE CITED

JONES, MEREDITH L. Sarsiella tricostata, *a new ostracod from San Francisco Bay* (*Myodocopa*: *Cypridinidae*). Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. **48**: 48-52. 1958.









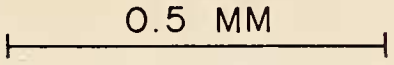


FIG. 1.—Surface view of left shell of adult female *Sarsiella tricostata* (anterior end is to the left).
FIG. 2.—Dorsal view of adult female *Sarsiella tricostata* (anterior end is to the left).
FIG. 3.—Hinge structure of adult female *Sarsiella tricostata*. 3*a*, view of interior of left shell; 3*b*, view of interior of right shell.